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News Review of Current Events the World Over

Lindbergh Baby Kidnaping Brought Near Solution by Arrest—President's Board Offers Plan for Settling the Textile Strike.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD
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WITH the arrest of Bruno Richard Hauptmann in New York city, the government agents and state police appeared to be well on the way toward solving the Lindbergh baby kidnaping and murder mystery. The prisoner, a German alien thirty-five years old, was nabbed after he had given to a filling station man a \$10 gold certificate that was found to be part of the ransom paid the kidnapers by Dr. John F. Condon—"Jafsie"—over a cemetery wall in a vain attempt to get the baby returned. In Hauptmann's garage in the Bronx the police found \$13,750 which also was identified as part of the \$50,000 Jafsie had paid. Then circumstantial evidence rapidly was gathered to prove Hauptmann was one of the guilty men, and he was partially identified by Doctor Condon, as well as by a taxi cab driver who said the prisoner was the man who gave him \$1 eleven days after the kidnaping to carry a note to Jafsie.

Officials of the department of justice announced that Hauptmann's handwriting tallied with that of ransom notes sent by the kidnapers.

Police Commissioner John F. O'Ryan, who made the official announcement of the developments jointly for New York and New Jersey authorities as well as for the federal Department of Justice, declared that Hauptmann admitted under severe questioning that he had been employed as a carpenter near the Lindbergh home at Hopewell. O'Ryan also asserted that police had established that Hauptmann had had access to the lumber yard in which lumber was found bearing a peculiar mark, similar to that found on the ladder left at the scene of the kidnaping. Hauptmann, he added, is in this country illegally. He is married and has a ten-year-old son.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh, who were in Los Angeles, were said to have known in advance that the arrest was expected. They secluded themselves and would say nothing for publication.

FEDERAL JUDGE W. CALVIN CHESNUT of Baltimore handed down an opinion holding that the farm moratorium amendment to the federal bankruptcy act passed by congress last June is unconstitutional. This amendment, known as the Frazier-Lemke law, authorizes debt-ridden farmers to go into federal courts and reduce their obligations. The judge held that it violates the rights of creditors as outlined in the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution and that it seeks to supersede the rights of state courts.

The court pointed out that each state has laws to protect both the creditor and the debtor. The Frazier-Lemke act, it was stated, wiped away the safeguards for creditors and amounted to confiscation of property.

PEACE in the textile industry was almost in sight after the President's special mediation board reported to him its plan for ending the bloody strike that has been going on for weeks.

The report was carried to Mr. Roosevelt at Hyde Park by Secretary of Labor Perkins and Gov. John G. Winant, chairman of the board. It proposed the following four point program:

1. Appointment by the President of a textile labor relations board of three members to settle all questions of union recognition at the several textile mills and to handle all other employer-employee disputes in the industry.

2. An investigation by the Department of Labor and the federal trade commission of the textile industry's ability to meet the higher wage payments which the union is demanding.

3. A moratorium on the "stretch-out" system, whereby, the union claims, employers are adding to the work load of their employees; during the moratorium the textile labor relations board shall appoint a textile work assignment control board to plan a permanent control of the stretch-out.

4. An investigation by the Department of Labor into the various classifications of work in the textile industry and the wage scale for each classification.

President Roosevelt was highly pleased with the 10,000-word report of the board and expressed his hope that it would show the way to end the strike. F. J. Gorman, leader of the

strike, submitted to the union's executive council the question of having the workers return to the mills pending final arrangements.

Immediately preceding these developments the mills had been reopening under military protection, and in consequence the strikers had resumed their acts of violence. There were numerous bloody encounters between them and National Guardsmen in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia and the Carolinas. In Connecticut the disorders abated and state troops were being demobilized.

Carrying out his plans for extending the strike to all branches of the textile industry, Gorman sent out orders for 20,000 dyers to quite their jobs.

The union workers were still enraged at Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, for his attack on the strike at a meeting of code authorities in New York. He charged that the walkout was in "absolute violation" of an agreement made by the United Textile Workers with the government last June. This the union leaders flatly denied, and they demanded the resignation of Johnson. Gorman said:

"We will not join in submitting any issue to the NRA as long as General Johnson is administrator or occupies a position of determining influence in the recovery administration. We said he ought to resign and we meant it. Since that is our view, we could not join in any submission to the NRA while he has the power to make NRA decisions."

If present plans are carried out, a quarter of a million cotton garment workers will go on strike throughout the country on October 1. This strike is called, according to the union leaders, because the manufacturers refused to comply with NRA's order to reduce the weekly working hours from 40 to 38.

ONE of the sharpest thorns in the side of the Roosevelt administration will not be in the next congress to give pain to the New Dealers.

James M. Beck of Pennsylvania, leading authority on the Constitution, has announced he will not seek re-election because congress has become "a rubber stamp." He had been renominated, but prefers not to run. However, the administration will not be relieved from his attacks, for he intends to continue them in the courts.

"I am not retiring from public life," Mr. Beck explains. "This is no time for any citizen to lessen his activities in defense of our form of government. I am retiring from congress because I believe I can help in this great cause more effectively in the federal courts, where I have practiced for more than fifty years, than in congress, where the minority is gagged and reduced to impotence."

"Our form of government can only be saved by restoration of the Republican party to power, and I hope with my pen and voice to serve that party as effectively in the ranks as in congress."

WISCONSIN'S state primary was especially interesting because of the fact that the Democrats polled the largest vote by a wide margin, the La Follette Progressives and the Republicans trailing. The Democrats re-nominated Gov. Albert G. Schmedeman, a supporter of the New Deal. He will be opposed by Phil La Follette, who received the Progressive nomination without contest, and Howard T. Greene, Republican, who defeated former Governor Zimmerman and J. N. Tittmore.

John N. Callahan, former national committeeman, was named for the senate by the Democrats, and John B. Chappelle was the unopposed choice of the Republicans. Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., was of course nominated by his new party.

RUSSIA was duly admitted to membership in the League of Nations, only three votes in opposition being cast, and then was given a permanent seat in the council of the league. Maxim Litvinov, Soviet commissar for foreign affairs, pledged his nation to work through the league for world peace.

Declaring flatly that Russia would give up no attribute of its social system, Litvinov warned the assembly

that "peace and security cannot be organized on the basis of shifting sands and verbal promises." It should be established, he said, "that any state is entitled to demand reasonable security from its near and remote neighbors." This, however, should never be interpreted as distrust, Litvinov added.

Next day, after a debate on plans to end the war between Paraguay and Bolivia, spokesmen for Russia privately asserted that the danger of war in the Far East has lessened, relations between Japan and Russia having improved.

NOME, the once famous gold city of Alaska, lies in ruins, having been swept by flames with damage estimated at \$3,000,000. Four hundred persons were rendered homeless, and most of the food supplies were burned up. Relief vessels with food and medical supplies were rushed to the place and there was no fear of shortage. The government at Washington granted \$50,000 in direct assistance and planned other relief measures. The citizens were hurriedly procuring lumber and other materials in the hope of at least partly rebuilding the city before it is isolated by winter ice.

JAMES A. MOFFETT, federal housing commissioner, announced that on November 1 he would begin releasing funds for the construction of at least a million new homes.

Concerning the home modernization and repair phase of the program, the administrator declared that more than 1,000 communities have set up or are setting up committees to direct the program locally. He predicted that by Thanksgiving more than 5,000 municipalities will have established such committees.

Financial support, he said, has come from 7,000 banks, and such loans have been made in all states but three.

"From field reports we estimate that one million dollars a day of loans are being made under our plan; and from experience in past community modernization campaigns we are sure that double that amount of cash business is being done."

TOBACCO, which is the third largest crop in the United States, has always been without an organized futures market. But it has one now, for the New York Tobacco Exchange, Inc., on Broad street, has opened for business after two years of preliminary organization work in which the federal department of agriculture cooperated.

The contract basis is United States standard fine cured type 12, grade B4F. There are nine types and numerous grades deliverable under specified differentials under the form of contract that has been adopted. The unit of trading is 10,000 pounds and quotations are in cents and five one-hundredths of a cent per pound. Delivery points have been established to date at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and Louisville, Ky.

NEW YORK'S city assembly has adopted a lottery scheme for the purpose of raising relief funds, a way having been devised to circumvent the law. The business men and the clergy are protesting violently.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI repeatedly asserts that Italy wants no more war, but he is taking no chances. In an order designed to make Italy an "armed nation," his cabinet has directed that all males above the age of eight and below thirty-three, shall receive military training.

At the same time it was revealed that Italy's farming industry will be brought into strong national organization under the corporative state system, to be inaugurated November 10.

The working class will be welded together in one group and the owner-manager class in another. The two classes will be united in the central corporations.

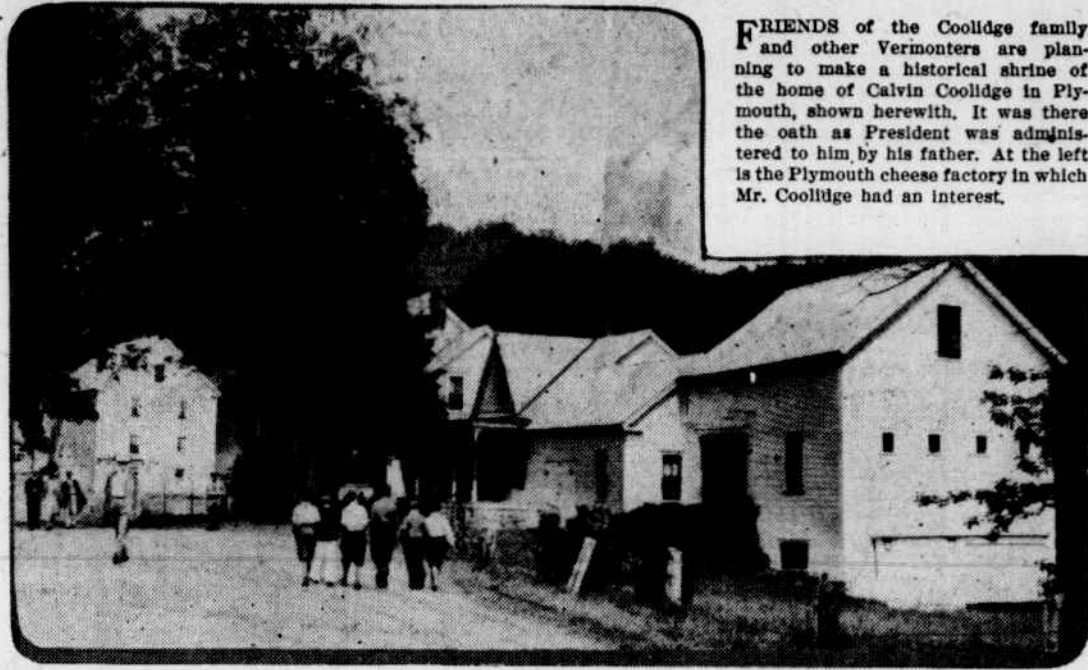
Two major national co-ordinating bodies have been created for the separate groups. These are the Fascist Confederation of Agriculturists, for the owner-managers, and the Fascist Confederation of Agricultural Workers.

If Italy does have a war in the near future, it is likely to be with Yugoslavia. Just now the two nations are quarrelling bitterly. Mussolini is especially vexed because Yugoslavia is harboring 2,500 Austrian Nazis close to the border and not curbing their plans for another putsch.

C. A. COBB, chief of the cotton production section of the farm administration, announced that the third cotton "parity" payment due in December would be combined with the second rental payment and that both would be distributed in October. The total thus to be paid out will approximate \$72,500,000.

LAWSON LITTLE, a husky San Francisco youth, has accomplished the feat of capturing the British and American national, amateur, golf championships in one season. This has been done only twice before. Little easily defeated David Goldman of Dallas, Texas, in the finals of the national tournament at Brookline, Mass.

Coolidge Home to Become a National Shrine



FRIENDS of the Coolidge family and other Vermonters are planning to make a historical shrine of the home of Calvin Coolidge in Plymouth, shown herewith. It was there the oath as President was administered to him by his father. At the left is the Plymouth cheese factory in which Mr. Coolidge had an interest.

BEDTIME STORY FOR CHILDREN

By THORNTON W. BURGESS

AN UNDESERVED BAD NAME

FROM somewhere in the Old Orchard sounded a clear, "Kow-kow-kow-kow-kow." It was quite unlike any verse Peter had heard that spring and he exclaimed, "Who's that?"

"That's Cuckoo," said Kitty the Catbird. "Do you mean to say you don't know Cuckoo?"

"Of course I know him," retorted Peter. "I had forgotten the sound of his voice, that's all. Tell me, is it true that Mrs. Cuckoo is no better than Sally Sly the Cowbird, and lays her eggs in the nests of other birds? I've heard that said of her."

"There isn't a word of truth in it," declared Kitty emphatically. "She



Cuckoo Made No Sound, But Began to Pick Out the Hairy Caterpillars.

builds her nest, such as it is, and she looks after her own children. The Cuckoos have been given a bad name because of some good-for-nothing cousins of theirs who live across the ocean where Bully the English Sparrow belongs, and who, if all reports are true, really are no better than Sally Sly. It's funny how a bad name sticks. The Cuckoos have been accused of stealing the eggs of other birds, but I've never known them to do it, and I've lived neighbor to them for a long time. As a matter of fact they are mighty useful birds. Farmer Brown ought to be tickled to death that Mr. and Mrs. Cuckoo have come back to the Old Orchard this year.

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Do YOU Know—



That plaster of paris is derived from a mineral called gypsum. It is found in many parts of the world, but as a large part of Paris, France, happens to be built over whole beds of gypsum that city was the first to discover its use. Therefore small statuettes modeled from it were spoken of as being made of plaster of paris.

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cream, makes a most delightful frozen dish.

Dried Apricot Jam.

Take two pounds of dried apricots, let soak over night. Simmer well covered a half hour. Drain the fruit, crush thoroughly and mix with three pounds of sugar, or seven cupsful. Put to boil and when at full boil continue one minute, remove from the fire and add one bottle of pectin, stir and let stand a moment and skim. Then pour into glasses and cover with paraffin.

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QUESTION BOX

By ED WYNN...
The Perfect Fool

Dear Mr. Wynn:

What has happened to most of the veterinarians since Automobiles have replaced horses?

Yours truly,

MANNA WORE.

Answer: They work in gun factories mending "Colt's."

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I have just secured a job as chauffeur. I'm to start two weeks from today and am supposed to sleep over the garage. I want the job, all right, but I cannot sleep in a strange bed. What shall I do?

Yours truly,

X. AUST.

Answer: As you don't begin for two weeks, ask your boss to let you sleep in the new bed for a few nights before you start working, then when you get your job you'll be used to the bed.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I read an article in the newspaper which said that a baby in Bridgeport, Conn., feeding on elephant milk, had gained forty-two pounds in one week. Do you believe that?

Sincerely,

I. X. PECKWON.

Answer: Of course I believe it. It was a baby elephant.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

Who started the idea that "13" was an unlucky number?

Sincerely,

SUE PERSTITION.

Answer: In 1903 a man was arrested for killing a woman. He was tried and convicted and given life. He blamed it on the jury and the judge. That's how

AFTER A VACATION

By ANNE CAMPBELL

HOW lovely is our little world
When we have been away!
The grass at dawn with dew is pearl'd,
The hollyhocks are gay,
No porch 's half so welcoming
As ours when evening comes,
We missed the happy blossoming
Of blue delphiniums.

Our world seems much more glamorous

Since we came back again.
Outside we hear our clamorous
And saucy friend, the wren,
Our little pear tree grew, we know,
And where the shadows fall,
There is a splash of golden-glow
Against the garden wall.

The world of home is loveliest

When we come back once more
To find that love has stood the test
And waits beside the door.
There was no beauty quite like this,
Although we traveled far;
A kindly hand, a welcome kiss,
And home's familiar star!

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It started. He figured 12 men on the jury and 1 judge made "13."

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I am about to take lessons in roller skating. My instructor told me to buy three skates. Why should I buy three skates when I have only two feet?

Yours truly,

JIM NASIUM.

Answer: As you are just learning, the professor figures you will not always be on your feet.

Dear Mr. Wynn:

I understand that every musical show has its own press agent. Can you tell me what he gets the name "press agent" from?

Truly yours,

I. M. SILLY.

Answer: He gets his name from squeezing chorus girls.

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Blonds Always Win

That men have always preferred blond hair is supported by a number of facts in history. One of the best indications is that in the heyday of wigs it was the blond ones that were at a premium. The dark wigs were cheaper and made of horse or goat hair while the blond wigs were made of human hair.

WITTY KITTY

By NINA WILCOX PUTNAM



The girl chum says instead of counting sheep a way of inducing sleep is to figure up the different shades of fingernail polish seen during the day.

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Missionaries Learn First-Aid Methods



ON THE eve of going to missions in far distant lands, Catholic priests and nuns in New York received instructions in the latest first-aid methods from Red Cross members. They then received certificates of proficiency.